THREATS OF THE GRAND TRUNK-EFFORTS OF

THE VANDERBILT LINES TO PREVENT THE

REDUCTION-ATTITUDE OF THE B. AND O. Chicago, July 6 .- A morning paper says: "As was to be expected, the reduction in corn and wheat rates from 25 cents to 20 cents basis. Chicago to

New-York, applying only on Philadelphia and Balti more business, has stirred up a great row in the Cenral Traffic Association roads and the trunk lines, and it is now certain that the reduced rates will be adopted by all roads and to all seaboard points. Not only will e low tariff be applied on wheat and corn, but it will also involve the rates on oats, flour and mill stuffs, and probably provisions, which never could be maintained at more than 5 cents above the grain rates. Chairman Blanchard is making an effort to keep the new rates out of New-York and New-England, and prevent them from spreading to other commodities, in which effort he has the active support of the Vander bilt lines; but, judging from the results of a meeting of the Central Traffic Association managers yesterday to consider the matter, there is no possichance of preventing a general collapse The Pennsylvania Company has given notice that on July 10 it will put in effect a twenty-cent wheat and corn tariff, not only to Philadelphia and Baltimore, but also to New-York, and to apply proportionate rates to Pittsburg and Allegheny. The Grand Trunk has announced that if the Pennsylvania puts the new turiff in effect it will make the same to all seaboard points, including Beston and New-England, and will so reduce the rates on oats, flour, mill stuffs and other grain products. The Chicago and Atlantic and Wabash, it is understood, take the same position.

President Newell, of the Lake Shore, is strongly opposed to a reduction in rates, and says he does not care if all the other roads adopt the reduced rates, the Lake Shore will not. He claims that the east-bound roads will not get any more grain at the reduced rates than they did at those heretofore in effect. The lake lines will lower their rates correspondingly and coninue to get all the business. The only effect the retuction can have will be to compel corresponding cuts in local rates from interior Eastern points, and inflict serious loss of revenue on the roads. President Newcil's position causes some surprise, as his road and the two other Vanderbilt lines, the Michigan Central and Nickel Plate, are the heaviest sufferers from the lake competition, and it would seem to be to their interest to make rates that would turn would some of the business to their roads. It is evident that Mr. Newell is fighting in the interest of the New-York Central, which would suffer heavily from a eduction in rates. This road now gets the bulk of the grain business going to Buffalo by the lake lines, and at the present 25-cent tariff its proportion, Buffalo

reduction in rates. This road now gets the bulk of the grain business going to Buffalo by the lake lines, and at the present 25-cent tariff its proportion. Buffalo to New-York, is about 3 cents more than it would be at a 20-cent tariff.

Neither threats nor entreaties appear to have any effect on the Pennsylvania people. They are confident that the Baltimore and Ohio tariff is in to stay and they do not propose to abandom the through traffic to the Baltimore and Ohio. The Chesapeake and Ohiz, it is understood, has withdrawn from the agreement which allowed it differential rates to Newport News. It demanded permission not only to make the same rates as were made to New-York by lake and rail, but also asked to be allowed to deduct from the rate the amount charged to the lake-carriers for insurance. The trunk lines refused to grant the latter concession, and therefore the Chesapeake and Ohio decided to make whatever rates were necessary to give it a fair proportion of the business. The Ree Line, which is under the same management as the Chesapeake and Ohio, is understood to have made a rate 2 cents lower than the new Baltimore and Ohio tariff, and the Wabash and the Toledo, St. Louis and Kanasa City are understood to have done likewise. Baltimore, July 6.—The Baltimore and Ohio has not taken any action in regard to the order of President ingalls, of the Baltimore and Ohio on fright east from Chicago. A premitent official of the Baltimore and Ohio said to-day: "We expected lingals to take the action he did. He has been cutting rates right and left and we were compelled to reduce ours to 17 cents. Ingals is interested in the Chesapeake and Ohio Road, as well as in the "Big Four," and he will continue to send all the grain he can procure to Newport News, there to be shipped to Europe. Had not the Baltimore and Ohio said to-day: "We expected lingalis to take the action he did. He has been cutting rates right and from Missouri and Kanasa by way of Bardistown, and from Missouri and Kanasa by way of Bardistown, and from

A committee of the Corn and Flour Exchange waited on First Vice-President Smith of the Baltimore and Ohio, and on First Vice-President Thomson of the Pennsylvania, and at this committee's request the Baltimore and Ohio made its recent reduction.

Concerning the story published in St. Louis that Gill & Fisher's agents are buying an immense lot of grain, to be shipped over the Baltimore and Ohio, that firm says: "At no time in the last year have we had so few contracts open either at the West or in Europe."

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Add East Bound Grain rates—Baito date line President Muller, of the Baitimore Corn and Flour Exchange, has written Vice-President Smith, of the Baltimores and Ohio, thanking him for his prompt compliance with the Exchange's request. The territory where most of the wheat is raised along the Ohio and Mississippi, Chreinnail, Washington and Baldmore, and Central Ohio, is tributary to the road, and he writes that it would have been a fatal error to allow the Lake roads to snatch away the means which secure so large a portion of the Baldmore and Ohio's revenue.

The news available in this city regarding the action of other roads upon the grain-rate reduction of the Baltimore and Ohio conflicted with the advices from the West. No confirmation could be received of the declaration that the Pennsylvania Railroad had given notice that it would meet the cut, and Vice-President Layng. that it would meet the cut, and Vice-President Layng, of the "Big Four," had no advices that President Ingalls had ordered a reduction. His information was confined to a dispatch from Mr. Ingalls saying that he had protested against the Baltimore and Ohio reduction and would not meet it. There is a strong feeling among the New-York lines that it would be foolish to reduce rates in consequence of the Baltimore and Ohio's action, as even a greater cut by that road would not place its tariff upon a parity with the lake and rail rates over the more northern routes. The only roads affected are the interior and the St. Louis lines, and the meeting next Wednesday may decide to take measures to protect their interests so far as possible without disorganizing the tariffs of the general trunk line system.

EFFORTS TO ADJUST RATES ON WOOL. Chicago, July 6.—The Central Traffic Association roads have had considerable trouble labely regarding wool rates to Eastern points. The "Soo" line has been diverting much of the hu-iness via Sault Ste Marie, and other causes operated to divert the business from the Calcago east-bound lines. To bring the business back into this channel, the rates were materially reduced a short time ago, putting the article into third-class instead of first, as before. But the Central Traffic Association roads failed o get the business because the minimum weight at which to get the business occase the minimum weight at which third-class rates applied was 16,000 pounds, and wool-ahippers contended that this was much too high, as they could not load cars wish so large an amount of freight-At a meeting held restorday it was decided to fix the mini-mum weight at 10,000 pounds, and it is now believed that rool will come this way.

APPOINTMENTS BY PRESIDENT INGALLS. Cleveland, July 6.—The final selection of officers in the flig Four, Bee Line, Cairo, Vincennes and Chicago Consolidation, was made yesterday. President Ingalis issued a circular announcing the appointment of Robert Blee as general superintendent, Oscar G. Murray as traffic manarer, and Edward Hill as purchasing agent of the Caire, Vincennes and Chicago. These gentlemen are the leading officers in the consolidation. Mr. Murray has issued a circular announcing the appointment of J. J. emerly general freight and passenger agent of the Cair Vincennes and Chicago, as assistant general freight and passenger agent, with headquarters at Cairo, Illinois.

TO FINE THE UNION PACIFIC. Kansas City, July 6,-Chairman Findlay, of the Trans Missouri Raliway Association, at a special meeting here to day of the association, announced that he would impose the stipulated fine upon the Union Pacific Raliroad for taking arbitrary action with the Alton in reducing the passenger rate to \$20 from Chicago to Denver. All the lines were represented at the meeting and the representatives all apprehended serious trouble on account of the reduction, which, as it transpired at the meeting to-day, not only extended to Chicago, but also to St. Louis.

PREIGHT ON CATTLE REDUCED BY THE ALTON. Chicago, July 6.- The Evening Journal' says: "The

Electricity and Gas.

Why this talk about deadly electric wires!

Look at this and draw your own conclusions: 5 deaths by
lectric wires and 22 by was during the past year.

"Thick and Glossy."

THE PRODUCTION of an abundant and of the original color, often results from the use, by those who have become bald or gray, of Ayer's Hair Vigor:

"I was rapidly becoming gray and bald; but after using two or three bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair grew thick and glossy and the original color was restored."—M. Aldrich, Canaan Centre, N. H.

"A trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor has convinced me of its merits. Its use has not only caused the hair of my wife and daughter to be abundant and glossy, but it has given my rather stunted mustache a respectable length and appearance."—R. Britton, Oakland, Ohio.

"I have used A very Hair Vigor.

ance."—R. Britton, Oakland, Ohlo.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for
the past four or five years and find it a
most satisfactory dressing for the hair.
It is all that I could desire, being harmless, causing the hair to retain its
natural color, and requiring but a small
quantity to render the hair easy to arrange."—Mrs. M. A. Bailey, 9 Charles
5t., Haverhill, Mass.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

notice of reduction in cattle rates by the Alton, Kansas notice of reduction in cattle rates by the Alton, Kansas City to Chicago, from 27.1-2 cents to 22 cents, hardly comes in the nature of a surprise. It probably means the teginning of a desperate and perhaps disastrous struggle for business, but the Alton has made no secret of the fact that it had the move in contemplation when it withdrew from the Interstate Commerce Railway Association. The rate will, of course, be promptly met by the other roads. It may be three weeks before it goes into effect. According to a prominent railroad man, there is every chance that the rates will take a big tumble soon. There is no present possibility of an agreement between the Western roads. The effect of had blood is soon constantly, and it looks as though each is engaged in an attempt to and it looks as though each is engaged in an attempt to cut the other's throat.'

NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADIAN ROADS. BOSTON BUSINESS MEN BEFORE THE SENATE INTERSTATE COMMITTEE.

Boston, July 6 (Special).-The United States Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, which has under investigation the relations of the Canadian railways to the Interstate Commerce law and the United States railroads, renewed its sessions at the office of the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioner this afternoon. Senator Eustis, of the committee, who was not present on Friday, arrived to-day. In the audience was Senator Hoar, chairman of the Senate committee which is charged with the investigation of the sub ject of the general relations between the United States and Canada. Senator Hoar stated that his nmittee would probably sit in Boston about the last of August.

Alden Speare, president of the Beston Chamber of Commerce, and chairman of the Boston Executive Business Association, the latter embracing eighteen different trade organizations, then read the reso-Intions recently adopted by the Oil Trade Association, and indersed by the Boston Executive Business Association, and quoted the action taken by the latter in appointing a committee and instructing it to appear before the Interstate Commerce Committee to oppose the elimination of the Canadian roads from American Continuing, Mr. Speare said:

"The following are some reasons for our action: New-England has 8 per cent of the population of the United States, grows one-quarter of 1 per cent of the wheat crop of the United States, and half of 1 per cent of the corn crop, to feed 8 per cent of the inhabitants of the United States, not enough to supply the inhabitants of Rhode Island alone, and we have to buy of and bring from the other sections 550,000 tons of grain, 525,000 tons of flour, and we have to pay \$50,000,000 for meat for our own consumption. grow only 4 per cent of the wool crop of the country, but consume 50 per cent of the entire clip and 55 per cent of all consumed in the country. We grow not a pound of cotton, but consume annually 23 per cent of the whole crop and 75 per cent of all consumed in this country. While New-England has 31 per cent of the water power employed in industrial work, we also have 15 per cent of steam power and cor 5,250,000 tons of anthracite and 4,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, and we do not produce a pound of either, and of course buy of and transport from other sections. An estimated value of American goods consumed in New-England in 1888 was \$310,000,000. New-England annually produces more than \$200,000,000 in value of boots and shoes and leather, at least 50 per cent of the production and consumption of the United States. Such being our ina-bility to supply our own wants within our own borbility to supply our own wants within our own border, the value to us of reasonable freight rates must be apparent to every one, and the absolute necessity, in order that we may obtain such reasonable rates, that we should retain every one of transportation that we now have to and from other sections of our country that furnish us our needed supplies and take our manufactured products. If we take into consideration the fact that New-England takes 60 per cent of the freight brought from the West by the New-York Central to the Hudson River, and doubtless a large per cent of that brought by the West Shore, it is no matter of surprise that the New-York Central and the Pennsylvania should desire to eliminate the Pennsylvania should desire to eliminate the Ocaradian roads from carrying any part of our products and having any part of our products and having any inness—the facilities furnished by them under existing regulations for shipments of merchandise in bond to and from and across certain parts of either Canada or the United States, with no more interference with the flow of commerce than if we were one country—are of vital importance to New-England, of manifest advantage to every section of our country that furnishes New-England any of its supplies, or consumes

the flow of commerce than if we were one country—are of vital importance to New-England, of manifest advantage to every section of our country that furnishes New-England any of its supplies, or consumes any of our products, and to deprive us of these facilities would be a gross injustice, especially to those industries which have been created and fostered by these facilities and which cannot be supplied on equally advantageous terms by any entirely American line. What advantages have come to New-England from these Canadian roads, and the destrability of their continuance, will be stated for the manufacturers of New-England by the Arkwright Club, for the shoe and leather dealers by the Hon. William Claffin, W. B. Rice and J. F. Emory; for the importers by Jerome Jones and Samuel Johnson; for the steamship lines by William H. Lincoln; for the chamber of Commerce, by H. P. Goodwin, and by resolutions and delegates from various towns and etites. With the Canadian roads the New-England shippers were doing pretty well and all they asked was to be let alone. They did the most business as far as the West was engerned with the Grand Trunk Line and export trade to Japan was concerned with the Canadian Pactife Road.

To Senator Gorman Mr. Speare said that if there was a line that would carry his freight to Canada he would not allow himself to be taxed for the support of American railroads to carry it. Similar views were expressed by Hersey B. Goodwin, president of the Boston Executive Business Association, the Hon. William L. Putnam, of Portland, and others.

William L. Putnam, of Portland, and others.

LACKAWANNA MUST JOIN THE CLEARING-HOUSE. Commissioner Fink has given his decision in the controversy over the immigrant clearing-house between the Delaware, Luckawanna and Western and the other trunk lines. He holds that the Lackawanna is bound under the Presidents' Agreement to become a party to the clearing-house and to surrender its outside methods of gaining tradic. He declares that the steamship contract of the New-York, Ontario and Western, which has been the obstacle to the entrance of the Lackawanna, can be taken care of under the of the Lackswanna, can be taken care of under the rules of the association. Unless the Lackswanna chooses to apply to the other course of arbitration provided by the Trunk Line Association, namely, the demand for two additional arbiters to consider with Mr. Fink the case at issue, the contract difficulties will doubtless be arranged by a distribution of the business among the other trunk lines of the proportion of business coming to the Onfario and Western in excess of its natural acquisition.

Baltimore, July 6.—Vice-President Lord, of the Balti-nore and Ohio, to-day said: "The two cents per mile rate for passengers in clubs of ten or more has not been per manently withdrawn. It has, however, been suspuntil the subject of the issuing of such tickets has brought up before the Trunk Line committee. Commissioner Fink has decided that this course should have een adopted before the tickets were placed on sale."

A DENIAL FROM PRESIDENT INGALLS. Cincinnati, July 6.-M. E. Ingails, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio road, having had his attention called to the statement widely published that he had ordered a reduction in rates of freight on corn to points in the East, in consequence of the reduction ordered by Baltimore and Ohio road, said emphatically this evening that he had not made any such order, and that he was desirous that the false report be corrected.

A DENIAL FROM POLICE JUSTICE WELDE. Police Justice Welde made the following affidavit vesterday:

Charles Welde, of No. 77 Fast One-hundred-and-twentyfourth-st., being duly sworn, deposes and says: That the statements made in "The New-York World" of the 5th and 6th instant are wholly untrue. That this deponent ha not, and never has had, any interest whatever in any saleon, and is not, nor never has been, connected with the liquor business in any way whatsoever.

CHARLES WELDE. Eworn to before me this 6th day of July, 1989. C. L. MEAD, Netary Public, N. Y. Co.

MUSIC IN THE CHURCHES.

CHOIRS THAT WILL BE HEARD THIS YEAR. INDICATIONS OF A TENDENCY TOWARD BETTER

MUSIC-A DECREASE IN MUSICAL PIRACY. The music in the churches of New-York and Brook-

lyn is steadily growing better every year. The quartet still holds the leading place, except in the Episcopal churches, which are largely running to vested choirs. But even in churches where a quartet without a chorus is employed care is taken that some of the hymns sung shall be old and familiar favorites in which the congregation can join. Moreover, what may be called operatio church music is waning in popularity, and a prominent organist of this city confidently hopes to see the day when hymns set to such tunes as "When the Swallows Homeward Fly,"
"Annie Laurie," "Robin Adair" and "Little Buttercup" will not be regarded as the highest possible type of religious musical aspiration. But it is to be feared that in this matter he is too much of an

It is also pleasant to note that organists and choir directors are becoming less addicted to what might be called musical piracy than they formerly were. A few years ago the writer listened to an elaborate and beautiful hymn to the Virgin in a Universalist Church, the original words being used because it was not feasible to fit the music to any other words. Some of the most glorious music of the Catholic Church-music that has become inseparably wedded to creeds and dectrines repudiated by Protestantshas been similarly torn from its proper home and made to perform a function it was never intended to perform. But organists to-day are learning that such things can rarely be done with success and that every great religious denomination must in the long run evolve a type of music for itself.

In the Episcopal Church the popularity of vested choirs continues; but unfortunately the performance of many of these choirs is mediocre. There are not more than half a dozen really good vested choirs in this city; the others are defective either in voice or expression. A few are simply monstrosities. Below will be found a record of the choirs in some of the principal churches in this city and Brooklyn.

Mr. Messiter continues as organist and choir director of the fine vested choir of Old Trinity. Leo Koffer has been re-engaged in the same capacity at St. Paul's Chapel, where, however, the choir consists of a quartet and chorus. Mr. Warren, of course, continue as organist and director of the splendid quartet and chorus choir of St. Thomas's Church, which remains substantially the same as last year. His son Richard has been re-engaged in the same capacity at St. Bartholomew's, whose quartet, also re-engaged, is one of the finest in the city.

Samuel P. Warren continues as organist and choir director of Grace Church, and has re-engaged his old choir, which gives so much satisfaction. It is as follows: Miss Ida W. Hubbel, soprano; Miss Adah nan, alto; George Simpson, tenor, and Dr. Carl E. Martin, bass.

For the coming year the choir of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twelfth-st., will be as follows Mrs. C. Henderick, soprano; Miss Riley, alto; Mr. Granitza, tenor; Mr. Lehman, bass, and Signor Eduardo Marzo, organist and director. There is no choir at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian

Church. Mr. Parsons and Dr. Barrows have been reengaged respectively as organist and precentor. There will be no change in the choir of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, which is as follows: Miss Dutton, soprano; Mrs. E. G. Gilmore, alto

A. L. King, tenor; Carl E. Dufft, baritone, and G. Froelich, organist and choir director, Dr. George B. Prentice continues to be ganist and choir-director of the Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin. The soloists are as follows: Mrs. Matilda Scott Paine, soprano; Mrs. Helen O. Donnell, alto; E. J. Fletcher, tenor; William Ratcliffe, jr., bass; G. G. Cleather, tympanist; T. McK.

Brown, jr., cornetist. The Episcopal Church of the Holy Faith, in East One-hundred-and-sixty-fifth-st., is probably the only church in the city that has a distinct choir for each Sunday service. They are as follows: Morning service-Mrs. Eva Nash, soprane; Mrs. L. V. Conover, alto; John G. Davis, tenor; D. Rumbold, bass; O. William Nash, organist; evening service—Miss Edith Conever, soprano; Miss Thompson, alto; Mr. Neuroth, tenor; Mr. Lassel, bass; Miss Nellie Brabham, or

The choir of the Collegiate Reformed Church, at Fifth-ave, and Forty-eighth-st., will be the same as last year, and is as follows: Miss Anna Frischett, soprano; Miss Marian Weed, alto; W. F. Tooker, tenor; George Brehn, bass; Carl Walter, organist and direc-

At the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Henry Eyre Browns and Peter All have been engaged for the seventh year respectively as organist and director, and cornetist and Samuel H. Newby is precentor of the prayer-meetings, and Miss Ida May Crowther is as sistant organist.

Under its present management the choir of the Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, at Madison-ave. and Thirty-fifth-st., is, without doubt, one of the best in the city, if not in the United States. The following members comprise the choir, every one of whom it naid a regular salary:

A. D. Woodruff, choir master; Miss Augusta Lowell, organist. Sopranos: Miss Lizzie Webb Cary, solo; Mrs. J. D. Sammis, Mrs. F. E. Cowtan, Miss Denvir Boyle, Miss Julia Sherman, Mrs. J. R. Shoaff, Mrs. M. E. Lonsdale, Miss A. J. Holley, Miss M. Gonzalez, Miss M. C. Salter, Miss Meemie R. Wilson, Tenors-A. D. Woodruff, solo; M. J. Erisman, William H Terhune, E. W. Perkins, Charles D. O'Connell, A Collischonn. Contraltos-Miss Alma Dell Martin, solo; Mrs. M. E. Lees, Miss Helen Ganson, Miss Hetta M. Haynes, Miss Carita E. Highet, Miss Tillie Trischett, Miss Dora Martin. Bassos-Douglas Alex ander, solo : Richard Sterling, J. M. See, E. A. Dossert, B. A. Van Tassell, jr., G. E. Stansfield.

Frank G. Dossert has been re-engaged as organist and choir-director of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church. In addition to a fine chorus of sixty-five voices, the following soloists have been secured: Miss Mary Dunn, soprano; Miss Annie Dunne, alto; Charles O'Neill, tenor, and J. J. Dossert, bass.

No changes of importance have been made in the excellent vested choir of St. James's Episcopal Church, which continues to be under the direction of the organist, G. Edward Stubbs. In the past year the special musical services given in this church have attracted the attention of the musical public, and have done much to popularize religious music of a high

H. E. Parkhurst is re-engaged as the organist and choir-director of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The quartet is as follows: Mrs. Ida Smith, soprano; Mrs. Florence Davidson, contralto; Jacob Graff, tenor, and Carl Levinsen, bass.

E. J. Fitzhugh continues as organist and choirdirector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, the quartet being as follows: Miss Kate Hilke, soprano, reengaged; Mrs. L. Chapman, contralto, re-engaged; D. H. Jeffrey, tenor, and A. E. Curren, bass.

Theodore E. Shulte, the organist of Trinity Baptist Church, in East Fifty-fifth-st., has become choir director also, in place of W. P. Holly, resigned. There is no quartet in this church, the choir consisting of a volunteer chorus of thirty voices.

W. C. Hardy has been re-engaged at an increased salary as organist and choir director of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, in West Twentieth-st. There is a chorus of thirty voices and the following quartet: Miss Emily Baker, soprano; Miss Bessie Young, alto; Mr. James Nodyne, tenor, and Mr. George Belden,

In Dr. Storrs's church, Brooklyn, the quartet which has sung so acceptably for the last year has been re-engaged for the coming year.

The music of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Spirit, at Madison-ave. and Sixty-sixth-st., will be unusually fine this year. The choir is as follows: Miss Jessie Hallenbeck, soprano; Miss Sophia C. Hall, confraito; J. H. McKinley, tenor; Perry J. Averill, bass; Miss Inez Carrust, harpist; A. Austin Pearce, (Oxon.), musical director and organist.

The choir of the Episcopal Church of the Holy

Apostles, at Twenty-eighth-st. and Ninth-ave., has been changed from a quartet to a chorus of forty voices, led by experienced part singers. The organist is Mr. Murray, who was with the Rev. Charles Lowder, at St. Peter's, London Docks, England. is proposed to place a vested choir, now in training, the church in the fall, and retain the young people as a chorus. The music is in the charge of Sheldon

in West Forty-second-st., is an unusually fine one. Mrs. Anderson, the very capable contratto, has been re-engaged. Mrs. Bessie Howell Grovesteen, of Brooklyn, has been engaged as the soprano at a salary of Mr. Clark is to be the tenor and Mr. Bushnell will be the bass. Mr. Schnecker will continue to be

The choir of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, pared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

at Madison-ave, and Thirty-first-st., for the year will be as follows: Miss Anna Keely, soprano; Mrs. Theodore Baldwin, contralto; C. T. Dutton, tenor; George Martin Huss, bass and director; Homer N. Bartlett, organist

E. J. Groebi, the organist and choir director of St. Augustine's Chapel, in East Houston-st., is giving great satisfaction, He has worked his choir up to a high state of proficiency, and while nothing elaborate is attempted, what is done is done well. The music is heartly congregational, with the exception of two anthems. The choir is composed of twenty paid boys and sixteen volunteer men.

The Pilgrim Congregational Church, at Madison-ave, and One-hundred-and-twenty-first-st., has disdismissed its quartet for a percentor, L. W. Brown filling that position. Miss Fanny M. Sponeer continues as organist.

The excellent vested choir of Christ Church continues under the direction of Peter C. Edwards, jr., the accomplished organist, There are no changes of any importance in this choir to be recorded.

At the Church of the Divine Paternity, at Fifth-ave, and Forty-fourth-st., an entire change has been made. The choir is now as follows: Miss Pierce, soprano; Madame Alvez, alto; Mr. Mook, tenor; Mr. Stein, bass; George F. Bristow, organist and director. It is intended to add a chorus in the early autumn.

Dudley Buck will continue to be the organist and choir director at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. Under him will be a chorus of forty voices and the following quartet: Mrs. E. J. Graus, soprano; Mrs. E. R. Gallavan, the; D. S. Buck, tenor, and H. L. Brown, bass.

The music at St. Adjrew's Episcopal Church, Harlem, has reached a high state of excellence under the inspiration of the accomplished organist and choir director at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn. Under him will be a chorus of forty voices and the following quartet: Mrs. E. J. Graus, soprano; in the carrier of the south chore of the sock bass, and the Church of the Ascension will be the sole bass, and the Church of the Ascen

tion of Mr. Holes good work, the vestry of the charter recently gave him a handsome present in money.

The choir of the South Reformed Church, at Fifth ave, and Twenty-first.st., will be as follows for the year: Miss Anita Mason, soprane, re-engaged; Miss Angele McEvoy, contraite, re-engaged; Addison F. Androws, tenor; Purdon Robinson, bass, and a chorus of twenty voices. Gerrit Smith will be organist and choirmaster.

The choir of the Reformed Church, Brooklyn Heights, The chots of the Reformed Church, Brooklyn Heights

The choir of the Reformed Church, Brooklyn Heights, has been reorganized and a chorus has been added. Mrs. M. B. Jones, of Philadelphia, will be the new soprano; Miss Mary Ganson will be the contratto, and E. H. Dexter will be the tenor.

At the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, Mrs. Brown, formerly of the Church of the Divine Paternity, of this city, has been engaged as the soprano. At Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, W. N. Ellis and Wenham Smith have been engaged respectively as director and organist, with an excellent quartet composed by Mrs. Jonnie Hall Wade, soprano; Mrs. Edward Johnson, contraito, and Messirs. Sterling and Campbell, tenor and bass.

At the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn it is proposed to reduce its quartet to a duet, to consist of Mrs. Gerrit Smith, of this city, and Frank Fischer Powers.

Powers.

The following is the choir of the Collegiate Reformed Church, at Fifth-ave. and Twenty-ninth-st.: Mrs. Blauvelt Smith, of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, so-prano; Mrs. Josephine Leclair, contraito, re-engaged; A. P. Silvernagel, tenor. re-engaged. H. B. Phinny, bass, re-engaged; Dr. Henry G. Hanchell, organist and director.

SWISS NEUTRALITY MENACED.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY JOINING GERMANY IN DEMANDING A REVISION OF THE LAWS AFFECTING REFUGEES.

Copyright ; 1889 : By the New-York Associated Press Berlin, July 6.-Prince Bismarck's letters to the German Minister at Berne, published in the "Reichsanzeiger" on Thursday, have been the prelude to a general outery by the semi-official press, menacing the neutrality of Switzerland. The Chancellor's intention in publishing the letters, which was at first supposed to be merely for the purpose of justifying is attitude towards Switzerland, has now invested with a serious meaning the letter in which he says that if Switzerland continues to permit revolutionists to threaten the internal peace and security of the German Empire the Powers will be asked to consider swiss neutrality. This is not an idle menace. An exchange of communications has resulted in an identical policy being adopted by the Austrian and Italian Governments, to compel Switzerland to comply with ne demands of Bismarck for a revision of the laws affecting refugees. The appointment of a new Procureur-General at Berne indicates a desire on the part of the Bundesrath to amend the laws in the direction of Prince Bismarck's desires.

The Swiss Bundesrath has decided to negotiate a oan of 20,000,000 marks to provide rifles for the army. A syndicate of bankers, headed by the Naional Bank of Switzerland, will float the loan. Apart from official circles German feeling leans toward Switzerland.

THE STRIKES DYING OUT.

The strikes are waning, starvation forcing the strikers to yield. In Berlin 3,000 masons resumed work on Wednesday. The painters have appointed a ommittee to meet the masters. The police are obliged to protect workmen coming from the country against the attacks of strikers. The better class of men continue to emigrate. The commissioners ap-pointed to inquire into the minors' strike have reported that the Government's terms are favorable to the men. The inquiry is still proceeding.

COMPLICATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The selzure of Dr. Peters's steamer N the subject of communication between the Emin Re lief Committee and Count Herbert Bismarck. Th committee asked the Government to protest agains the action of the English Admiral, but Count Herbert declined. The "Cologne Gazette" admits the legality of the seizure under the blockade, but denounces the real motive of the seizure and adds that the expedireal motive of the seizure and adds that the expedition is opposed to English commercial interests and is intended to interfere with the trade of the English African Lakes Company. This unfriendly act will be prejudicial to Germany's prestige in Lanzibar and along all the coast.

DECLINE IN RUSSIAN SECURITIES.

The "Berliner Politische Nachrichten" warns German investors against Russian bonds, 500,000,000 worth of which are now in the hands of Paris spec ulators, who are unable to hold them, and are trying to unload. This warning has assisted the fall of Russian securities, which have declined 1 1-4 per

SUCH A LOVELY VISIT.

From The Chicago Times.

While waiting for an elevator in the Paimer House last evening a reporter was an involuntary witness to a most affecting farewell scene. Two charming, chattering young ladies were talking in the corridor known as "flirtation hall." It was learned afferward that one of the ready talkers had paid her friend a visit, that they had seen the Derby, and the time for the sad adleit was at hand.

"Well. good-by, Lou."
"I don't like to say good-by."
"Wish you could come."
"So do L."
"Oh, caramels!"
"What's the matter?"
"I forgot that novel." From The Chicago Times.

what's the matter?"
"I forget that novel."
"I'll send it by post."
"Oh, don't trouble."
"Hope you'll have a good trip."
"I expect to."
"Well, good-by."
"Good-by."

They kissed. It sounded like the fifteen ball drop-

"Got everything but the book?" I can't forget the nice time at the races." Nor that tan-colored dress in the box."

"That was lovely."
"But too awfully loud."
"Well, good luck."
"Good-by."

"Good-by."

"Oh, shoestrings! but already I've forgotten the names of the victorious horses at the Derby. They will all laugh at me at home if I don't know them."

"One was Mr. Proctor and..."

"Oh, I know! I saw it in the paper. It was Clanny

"Well, good-by."
"Good-by."
"Don't forget to write."
"No."

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A NEW " PSEUDODOXIA EPIDEMICA."

SOME OF THE MISTAKES COMMONLY MADE BY PEOPLE WHO ARE SUPPOSED TO KNOW A GOOD DEAL!

Good old Sir Thomas Browne nearly 250 years ago published a book which he called "Pseudodoxia Epidemica." It has been more commonly known

as "Browne's Vulgar Errors," a glaring misnomer, for the errors of which the book treated were not Sir Thomas's at all. The author, who was also doctor of medicine, took up, one after another, many superstitions and mistakes that were common in his day and explained away each one, to his own satisfaction at least, though it must be admitted that in the light of modern science some of his explanations were nearly as erratic as the errors themselves. He showed that the phoenix was a myth and that a man had as many ribs as a woman, and by the setting forth of many more such bits of cold fact he displayed a large amount of interesting information and common sense. If the old doctor aimed simply to make a delightful book of its kind he succeeded, but if he hoped to banish error from the world his success was at best only partial, for that lively old Spenserian dragon still roams about with almost as much freedom as it did in 1646. It is remarkable how many mistakes in regard to simple matters of fact people carry through life with unnecessary errors are. For example, it would seem as if most well-educated people, familiar with English literature, ought to know the names of Shakespeare's plays accurately. But do they? The other day four college graduates were discussing the question whether one of the plays was called "A Winter's Tale," or "The Winter's Tale," and they decided by a vote of three to one, that it was "A Winter's Tale." Probably nine people out of ten would say that the name of the play usually printed first in editions of Shakespeare was "The Temp st," but it is not. Such little inaccuracies as these are mankind, but one would think that, of all people in the world, those employed at theatres to do work implying a knowledge of Shakespeare ought to ha that knowledge. Yet, on the act-drop of one of the fashionable theatres of this city, there is painted a

scene which, according to the inscription in large letters below it, is from "Love's Labor Lost." Leaving the names of plays and coming to lines and passages from the text, more mistakes would naturally be expected and more will be found, the remarkable point being the unanimity with which hundreds of people constantly misquoto the same familiar passage. It is common to hear many people speak of "the sear and yellow leaf"; this soun a quotation and is doubtless intended to be one from "Machetl." Act V., Seene III., but there the words "My May of life is fall'n into the sear, the yellow leaf." One of the commonest quotations on English-speaking tongues is: "The bourn from which no traveller returns," yet this is wrong, of course, and if it were not so common it would seem hardly complimentary to the reader to say that it should be "The undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveller returns." A favorite line with Americans is "Westward the

star of empire takes its way." There is a little error here; the line is from Bishop Beckeley's " Verses on the Prospect of Planting Arts and Learning in America." and the whole stanza is:

But perhaps the bishop deserves to be misquoted for using such grammar as "The four first Acts." It may grieve many to know "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen" is a misquotation. The correct words, " First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his fellow citizens,"

CLOSED EVENINGS, AND SATURDAYS AT 12 M., UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE are from a set of resolutions on the death of Washington prepared by General Lee and adopted by Congress.

One of the commonest errors is the attributing of a quotation to the wrong author. A learned young man was heard to insist the other day that the lines beginning "Full many a gem of purest ray serene"

were from Goldsmith's "The Traveller," and a certain

were from Goldsmith's "The Traveller," and a certain college president, some time ago, in a public speech, credited "Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea" to Byron instead of to Moore. Ask a number of people who wrote "When lovely woman stoops to folly," and at least half of them will say Byron, while perhaps not more than a quarter will know that it was Goldsmith. Ask the same people who wrote "Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever," and a few will say Byron, strangely enough; many will guess Longfellow, but few indeed will int on the real author, Charles Kingsley.

But the champion puzzle of all is, Whence are the words; "God tempors the wind to the shorn lamb," often quoted "Heaven tempers," etc.? Out of a hundred people, ninety will say that this line is from the book of Proverbs, nine will say that it is from the New Testament, and one will admit that he does not know. Quote the words just as their author wrote them: "God tempers the wind," said Maria, "to the shorn lamb," and the faith of the ninety and nine will be shaken. They are from Laurence Sterne's "Sentimental Journey." And, by the way, this same little book contains another quotation that many must have heard without knowing its author, though they probably tild not attribute it to the Bible. It is: "I can't get out,' said the starling."

tribute it to the Bible. It is: "I can't get out," said the starling."

Readers of Dickens are often heard to say that their ideas of his characters are derived quite as much from Cruikshank's drawing as from Dickens's writing. This is a singular error; George Cruikshank illustrated "Oliver Twist" and part of "Sketches by Boz" and no other of Dickens's works did he illustrate. The pictures commonly credited to him were almost all made by Hablot K. Browne, and the mistake is the more remarkable because Mr. Browne's name appears on the title page of nearly every one of the novels, and his signature, "Phiz." at the bottom of nearly every pleture. The writer has often had difficulty in making people, who ought to have known it of themselves believe this, so deep rooted is the belief that Cruikshank filustrated the most of Dickens's works. But all doubters are referred to the title pages and to the bictures themselves.

As a final test of learning, ask anybody, a college

definers themselves.

As a final test of learning, ask anybody, a college professor or a doctor of divinity, what is the exact position in the Old Testament of the book of Hezekiah, and see what the answer will be.

A GENUNINE AMERICAN.

From The Cleveland Leader. Governor Foraker is one of the best representatives

From The Cleveland Leader.

Governor Foraker is one of the best representatives of the _enuipe American, that this State has produced! Itils push, courage, energy, shrewmers and intelligence are all of the American type. At an age when most boys are regarded as little more than children, he was a soldier, carrying his musket and knapsack in the army. A few years later, when still a mere boy, he was captain of a company, leading men twice and three times his age into bloody battles and excouraging them to heroism by his example. It has been alleged by some that all this was under the excitement of were times when both beys and men were dragged into the service by the deep current of enthusiasm that swept over the loy al North. That can only still further prove the genuine Americanism of his character. He felt the thrill of patriotism that vibrated through the nation, and he responded to it by offering his life for his country.

When the war was over and he came home it was not under the sway of excitement or enthusiasm that he became a student, and at a great sacrifice gave himself an education. Under great disadvantages he worked his way through college, studying with industry and perseverance, and finally graduating with the highest honors. Then he applied himself to the study of the law and won a high judicial position in that profession. His life has been one of incessant effort and exection. From childhood his energies have been constantly employed in some field of active and useful endeavor. He never attempted to gain anything execry by honest means. In his remarkable career he has a never advanced a step that he has not owed to hard work. In his public acts he has always been guided by a conscientious devotion to duty. As judge of the superior Court, of Chelmati, he took rank among the best jurists of that eity. In the three exciting campaigns through which he has passed, no one ever heard his benegy or ability questioned. As Governor he has pursued an eminently wise and statesmential to the superior forc

Westward the course of empire takes its way; The four first Acts already past. A fifth shall close the Drama with the day; Time's noblest offspring is the last.